THE

COMMERCE OF CANADA

CONSIDERED,

AND THE

CHARACTER OF ITS BREADSTUFFS EXPOSED

WITH AN EARNEST APPEAL TO MILLERS TO PREPARE THEIR FLOUR AND MEAL

BY SUTTON'S PATENT PROCESS,

TO ADAPT THEM TO THE TRADE OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES, THE WEST INDIES, MEXICO, AND BRAZIL.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY THE GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, 26 & 28 KING ST. EAST.
1867.

CANADA

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THE

COMMERCE OF CANADA CONSIDERED,

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The abrogation of the Treaty of Reciprocity between the British Provinces and the United States, it was supposed by many of the shrewdest political economists of the day, both Canadian and American, would prove disastrous to Canadian interests, by virtually subjecting the trade of the Province to the over-ruling influence of the American tariff, and thereby reducing the value of the whole volume of our chief products proportionately to the duty imposed upon their admission into American markets, which it was supposed had become, under the effect of the Treaty, indispensable to our trade, as the most available outlet for our surplus production.

This opinion, however, has not thus far been verified by the result, inasmuch as the fiscal system adopted by the Americans, instead of subjecting our producers to an arbitrary contribution to the finances of the Federal Government under an enforced impost on necessary shipments from a quasi tributary Province, has simply diverted a large portion of the trade of a free Province into freer channels; and in excluding from their markets, for purposes of consumption, our chief cereals and their manufactured products, and confining them to the narrow limits of transportation in bond for shipment elsewhere, the Americans have simply forced us to adopt a new and independent Commercial System, which has already been attended with most favorable results, in accelerating the direct commercial intercourse between the Provinces, as contemplated by Confederation, and which, had the treaty continued in effect, might have been indefinitely postponed,

to the prejudice alike of the political as well as commercial interests of the Dominion.

This practical exclusion of the Breadstuffs of Canada from the American markets, and the diversion of the trade to the Maritime Provinces, will necessarily decrease the demand for our grain, which has heretofore been required by the American trade for the purpose of manufacture, but will increase the demand for our flour and meal, which are alone required for consumption in the Provinces, thus stimulating into increased activity the numerous mills established throughout the country, and reconstituting, as in the olden time before the Treaty, the Canadian miller the legitimate purchaser and manufacturer of the Grain Crops of the Province; and instead of exporting a large portion of our raw cereals for manufacture elsewhere, as we have hitherto been doing, to the prejudice of the miller, we shall require to import a considerable quantity from our friends of the West, to furnish our mills with the increased stock required for the supply of the Maritime Provinces, *all which, however, will be entirely dependent upon our success in securing the permanent control of these important markets*, which can alone be accomplished by supplying them with strictly prime and reliable flour.

From the able Report of the Provincial Commissioners, and from other sources equally reliable, we learn that the Maritime Provinces, the West Indies, Brazil and Mexico, import annually into their respective markets, in the aggregate, over 2,000,000 (two millions) barrels of flour, which is more than double the amount of the present product of Canada available for export. Of this amount, over 800,000 barrels are required for the Maritime Provinces alone, and already a large proportion of this supply has gone forward direct from Canada; and at the prices recently quoted for fresh ground and reliable flour, very remunerative returns have been realised on these shipments.

Thus far, therefore, our new Commercial System is working admirably, *and if due attention be paid by the millers of Canada to the preparation of their flour, to adapt it to the trade* which is now being so favorably opened to them, under the ægis of Confederation, they will not only succeed in securing the permanent control of this large outlet for the surplus flour of the Upper Province, but they will be enabled to contribute, under the advantages they possess in their unrivalled water power and other facilities for manufacturing purposes, a large share of the flour required for the West Indies, Mexico and Brazil, which trade, until our inland water communications are more fully developed, will no doubt be carried into effect through the medium of the Maritime Provinces, whose merchants will become the distributors of our Breadstuffs and other products of the Province, and the gleaners of our supplies of tropical commodities.

These promising results of our new Commercial system, results which are evidently within our reach, are, however, entirely contingent upon our success in securing the permanent control of these important maritime markets; and this last alternative to our independent Commercial career can be secured only by the exercise of due care on the part of our millers, in the preparation of their flour, to adapt it to the excessive climatic changes and other influences to which it must necessarily be exposed when in course of transit or of sale, either in our own maritime provinces or the more trying climates of the South.

Our Statesmen accomplished all that could reasonably be expected of them in maturing a system of intercolonial union, which was supposed at the time to be indispensably necessary, not only to meet certain political issues, but to avoid the disasters to our Commercial interests which they expected would result from the abrogation of the Treaty.

Our Bankers and business men have wisely followed the course

which was dictated by the event; it now remains for our millers, on whom devolves the last and most important duty of the occasion, to adopt the means by which the manufactured product of our great cereal staple may be placed upon the market in such condition as to meet the requirements of the trade, which appears essential to our very existence as an independent Commercial State.

Our millers, however, as a class, with a few honorable exceptions, to their credit be it spoken, fail to recognize the importance of the duty which they owe to themselves and to the great manufacturing interest they represent,—to study well, at this important crisis of our commercial career, all the exigencies of the trade which we are endeavouring to establish on a permanent basis, and to adopt such means as are necessary to supply an article of flour whose condition they can warrant, at all seasons and in all climates, to be equal in all respects, and more particularly in its keeping qualities, to the American flour herefore supplied them, during the existence of the Treaty, from the United States, and which it is the commercial policy of the Dominion to supplant.

This unfortunate misapprehension of the importance of the occasion and of the exigencies of the trade, has led to shipments, in considerable quantity, of unreliable flour, which is now souring in the hands of our maritime friends, and great is the tribulation, great the outcry raised against the character of Canada flour, which they report by every mail to be souring, heating, and caking, and otherwise unfit for human food; and prices, of course, are declining in consequence.

Similar reports reach us from Montreal and New York, and Canada flour is everywhere reported to be neglected, in consequence of its unreliable condition, and many lots of unsound flour have been broken up, reground, and otherwise manipulated to disguise its name and its condition, and to pass it off, if possible, into the hands of consumers. Everywhere, in

spite of short supplies and high prices, Canada flour is declining, and holders submitting to heavy losses to rid themselves of the article.

All this was anticipated long ago, as the necessary result of the very wet state in which last year's crop of wheat was housed, and yet no precautions were taken by our millers either to mitigate or prevent the evil, by more careful manufacture of their flour.

The shipment of flour of this character and condition, at this particular crisis of our commercial life, and the damage likely to be inflicted on the prestige of our great national staple on its first introduction into these new markets, which it is so important for us to cultivate with all the care which a hen bestows on a nest-egg, may result in irreparable injury to the political as well as commercial progress of the Confederacy, by introducing a fruitful subject of dissatisfaction and discord between the two sections of the new Dominion, inasmuch as the producers of the West will doubtless consider themselves entitled to the benefit of those markets of consumption in the East; and in order to accomplish this end, they may insist upon the imposition of a duty on American Breadstuffs, equal at least to that imposed on Canadian under the American Tariff, as a protection to the sour flour of Canada against the more merchantable commodity supplied by the States; the consumers of the East, on the other hand, intolerant of sour flour, and unable to swallow the bitter pill, however well disposed from patriotic motives to patronize the West, may insist upon the extension of the principles of free trade in Breadstuffs to the ports of the East, through which to supply themselves with the staff of life of suitable quality, at the lowest possible price.

The contemplated extension of the trade of Canada to the West Indies, Mexico and Brazil, through the medium of these Provinces, the prospect of an increased demand upon the

Agriculturists of the Province for the production of larger quantities of the great cereal staples of the country to supply the millers with additional stocks, and the promise of those stimulating effects on our manufacturing industry to be produced by the widely extended demand for the manufactured Breadstuffs of Canada, may well be abandoned, if no more care be taken by our millers than these facts disclose, to adapt their flour to the exigencies of a trade which requires so much attention, and on the exercise of which so much of our national prosperity depends, inasmuch as the natives of the tropics and other Southern latitudes with whom we might exchange our respective natural productions, exhibit so strong a passion for sweets that they would be excessively indisposed to exchange the sweet and luscious products of the South for the sour and unpalatable flour which the millers of Canada appear to consider as suited to their tastes.

We have further to consider, in connexion with this subject, the relative position occupied by our American rivals, who, prior to the abrogation of the Treaty, supplied these markets with the Breadstuffs they required.

The partial failure in the last year's crop throughout the States and the unusually high prices prevailing in consequence, have, to a certain extent during the past year, neutralised the advantages which the Americans possess in their immediate proximity and accessibility to these markets, and in the superior quality of the flour which they usually manufacture from Southern or other selected wheat, especially for export; but with a large crop and low prices, which promise to be the rule during the current year, the competition on equal terms between Canadian and American for the supply of these markets will inevitably result in the exclusion of the Canadian, unless our millers prepare their flour by such artificial process as is now to be considered, to ensure its condition, and thus render it equal for the purposes of this

trade to the American flour which has usually been supplied them.

Should our millers, however, as a class, continue to follow the apathetic course which has hitherto distinguished them from their American competitors, and should they fail to adopt the means which are now at their command to redeem the character of the chief Commercial commodity of the Province, which they are now sacrificing through a restricted sense of the exigencies of the occasion, the commerce of the Dominion will be jeopardized by the result, and great injury inflicted both on themselves and others specially interested in this branch of business.

Our Bankers and Capitalists who, in furtherance of the requirements of the trade, make it their business to advance liberally on the security of our Breadstuffs, are more particularly interested in requiring the millers to whom they make these advances to prepare their flour by the process lately introduced into Canada, to ensure it against the serious depreciation in condition to which it is subject, and to preserve its relative value as a continuing security for these advances.

Our farmers, merchants, bakers and consumers, are all equally interested in perfecting a system which will ensure our flour against this inevitable change in the soundness of its condition, and fit it, not only as a wholesome material for the great staff of life required for consumption at home, but in the interests of the Dominion, as a strictly reliable commodity for the supply of these markets with which we are now connected by a common bond.

This unfortunate characteristic of our Canada flour has subjected the trade, for a long series of years, to periodical reverses, too frequently resulting in disaster to the miller, and in the aggregate, to the great manufacturing interest he represents—attributable, in a great degree, to those causes against which it was, until recently, supposed there was no remedy;

but skill and science are now being invoked to overcome the evil, and it remains with the miller to adopt the means, which are now at his disposal, to ensure his flour against the usual deterioration in its condition, and by such a course to render his business, hitherto so hazardous, as reliable as the best.

We earnestly submit these important considerations to the attention of the public, holding them, as we do, to be of paramount importance to every branch of the industrial community; to the farmer as affecting the value of his productions; to the miller as affecting their successful manufacture; to the banker as affecting the security upon which he makes his advances; and to the merchant as the general agent of all these interests—on whom the general results, whether of profit or loss, must ultimately devolve.

The merchants of Canada, therefore, with these concentrated responsibilities resting on their heads, are urgent that the millers should adopt, at the present crisis of our Commercial career, such means as are now at their command to ensure the condition of their flour in any climate to which the trade, as now shaping itself, may require them to consign it.

Under the pressure of these responsibilities and of repeated losses arising from them, and urged by a desire to place this most important branch of our national trade, in which our lot is cast, on the basis of a sound and reliable business, we have recently been engaged in making enquiry among the millers and grain dealers of the United States as to the several methods adopted by them for preparing their corn for manufacture into meal intended for export to Southern markets and the West Indies, with the view of applying the process, if practicable, to the preparation of our wheat and other grains for the same purpose; and after diligent enquiry and the most severe tests, as shown by our vouchers, we have discovered in

Sutton's Patent all that can possibly be desired to effect this object.

The machine invented by Mr Sutton, for which he has obtained a Patent for Great Britain, the United States and Canada, by the application of motion, heat and air, properly regulated according to the dampness of the grain by cone pullies and registers, by the simplest means imaginable, dries and purifies the grain in a manner as near akin to sun-drying as practicable by artificial means, rendering it in all respects equal to the natural product of more Southern latitudes, producing a higher grade of flour, and yielding to the Baker more bread, at a cost in the whole process of less money than the value of the increased product.

But the adoption of this approved process of preparation promises to be attended with still more important results, in rendering our flour equal to the best Southern brands in its keeping qualities and adaptability to those markets of the South for which we are now about to compete with our American neighbours, as well as for the general markets of the world, where the more reliable the flour the greater the demand and the more remunerative the price. The chances of loss, therefore, in dealing with the article divested of the greater risk of deterioration in condition, and confined to the ordinary results of supply and demand, may be reduced by this process to a minimum!

With this object in view, in order to give practical effect as merchants to the propositions we submit, and to furnish the millers of the Province with the means of preparing their flour, in the manner indicated, as a safe, sound and merchantable commodity adapted to any market, we have, in connexion with several of our leading men, purchased Mr. Sutton's patent rights for Upper Canada, and have established a company in the City of Toronto, under the style of the Ontario Grain Drying Machine Company, Limited, for the erection of

these machines wherever required throughout the Province, at moderate cost, applicable alike to mills as an attachment for drying Wheat, Corn, Oats or other Cereals preparatory to grinding, and to Warehouses and Elevators for drying grain preparatory to shipment, when that course is preferred to manufacture.

One of these machines has been in use for some time past in the extensive mills of Messrs. Barker, Townsend & Co., of Syracuse, N.Y., who authorize us to publish the following letter:

SYRACUSE MILLS, OFFICE 107 WEST WATER ST.,
Syracuse, Nov. 16, 1865.

DEAR SIR,

We take pleasure in informing you that the Dryer, "Sutton Patent," recently put up in our Mill, proves to be all that it was represented to be.

For the purpose it was designed by us, namely, to take corn direct from the farmers and fit it at once for meal that could be shipped to any part of the world, it cannot be excelled; while its economy of space as well as of fuel commends it to the favorable attention of any desiring a Dryer.

We have placed one inside of our Mill, and have no extra fire risk to pay, such is its safety and compactness.

We have no hesitation in fully recommending it as the best Grain Dryer we have ever known.

Yours, very respectfully,

BARKER, TOWNSEND & CO.

Mr. W. K. Muir, Superintendent of the Michigan Central Rail Road Company, in reply to enquiries about the Sutton Dryer recently erected at the Detroit Station, writes to the following effect:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Detroit, 6th May, 1867.

DEAR SIR,

I have yours of the 3d inst., and in reply beg to state that Sutton's Grain Dryer was working well and giving entire satisfaction up to the time it was burned.

The cargo of grain (*corn*), which had been *several days* under *water*, was being turned out in *fresh* and nice condition.

I think arrangements will be made very soon for rebuilding. The principal reason for the delay is to get a *good* man to *run it*. Nearly all the old Stockholders will remain connected with this one.

Yours, &c.,

W. K. MUIR.

Mr. J. D. Hayes, Superintendent of the Blue Line, Detroit, corroborates the testimony of Mr. Muir.

Mr. Charles Spring, Produce and Commission Merchant of Boston, writes as follows:

BOSTON, *5th July*, 1867.

JAMES BROWN, Jun., Esq., Toronto.

DEAR SIR,

It has been my pleasure to have lately received and examined several shipments of flour milled in Canada by a new process, patented by a Mr. Sutton, which Patent Right, I understand, is now owned by a company of which you are a member.

This invention must prove of great value, and although I cannot compute the additional cost per barrel or shrinkage in weight of the wheat, I am persuaded that a large share of shrinkage is gained by the larger quantity of bread produced from the same quantity of flour. The high prices of the present season limit somewhat the export of flour to warm climates, where this flour, on being introduced, must find a ready sale in times of more activity. I believe it is, altogether, well adapted for general use, and a very large demand must follow its manufacture.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES SPRING.

P.S.—All flour designed for export to warm climates should be in Round Hoop Barrels, strongly nailed, and branded *in Red*.

C. S.

Mr. Sutton, the patentee of this machine, with the view of affording the Canadian millers an opportunity of testing the efficiency of his process, erected one of his machines in the

mills of Messrs. E. Peplow & Son, at Port Hope, and after working it for several months they also confirm the testimony of our American referees, and declare it to be all that they could possibly desire for the purposes required, in the following terms, to wit:

PORT HOPE, *9th July*, 1867.

Mr. R. T. Sutton, the Patentee of the Ontario Grain Dryer, erected one of his Machines in our mill at Port Hope, and since its erection we have tested it in the drying and preparation of spring and fall wheat and of oats prior to grinding, and in every instance with marked success and most satisfactory results. It is, in our opinion, one of the most valuable appendages of a mill, and will ere long be indispensable as fitting our flour and meal for export to any market where their keeping qualities are desirable.

The process is very simple and easily manageable, takes very little fuel, and turns out a superior article of flour or meal with less waste than usual, and our correspondents to whom we have consigned it in the States and the Maritime Provinces write us in the most favorable terms of the sound condition in which it is preserved during the heat of the season.

We are entirely satisfied with the result of the experiment, and would not now dispense with the machine on any account.

We are prepared to supply any further information as to the cost of drying, waste in the operation, and as to the effects in fanning, smutting, grinding and bolting, which are all improved by the process, and entirely satisfactory.

E. PEPLOW & SON.

The Inspector of Flour of the City of Toronto, to whom some of Mr Peplow's flour was submitted for inspection and baking, furnishes the Company with the following certificate —viz.:

OFFICE OF FLOUR INSPECTOR,
Toronto, 16*th July*, 1867.

Having been furnished by Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Corn Exchange of this City, with a certain quantity of Flour manufactured by Messrs. E. Peplow & Son, of Port Hope, from fall wheat, previously prepared under Sutton's Patent drying process, I hereby certify that I found the said Flour, which I inspected Extra Superfine, to be very superior in colour, texture and strength, and equal to any sample which has ever passed through my hands of this grade, and when subjected to the test of baking was found to work easily, taking a much greater quantity of water than usual for fall wheat flour, and resulting in a yield of about Six Loaves of four pounds each

over and above the yield per barrel of ordinary unprepared Flour manufactured from fall wheat.

I can safely declare the process which produced such Flour to be a great success, and must ensure its condition in any climate and at all seasons.

EDWARD LAWSON, *Inspector.*

For the information of Millers whose interest may be directed to the consideration of the subject, we subjoin a brief statement of the construction, dimensions, cost and operation of the machine, to wit:

One of these machines, of six feet diameter and twelve feet in height, similar to the one erected at Port Hope for Messrs. E. Peplow & Son, will cost the Miller just $800 00.

The tower is built of brick, and encloses the works, which are all of iron, and thus in every respect secure against fire, and consequently subject to no increased premium for insurance, as already settled with our principal Insurance offices.

The power required to work the machine of these dimensions may be estimated at two horses; and the fuel, which must be hard coal, for twelve hours, about 350 pounds; and the quantity of grain in ordinary condition, as taken from the farmers, which the machine will prepare in that time may be calculated at about 500 bushels.

Connected with, and forming part of the tower, are two flues of equal dimensions, one being the dryer, with a furnace at the foot, to supply the Machine with hot air; the other being the cooler, with a blower attached, to supply it with a constant current of cold air. Through the centre of the tower is a revolving perpendicular shaft, which moves a series of arms with blades or conveyors over a series of eight or more perforated floors, which divide the tower into so many chambers. The grain is introduced into the tower through a spout direct from the grain bin in the loft above, and falls upon the floor of the

upper chamber. On this floor it is moved to the centre by the action of the conveyors, where, from an opening round the shaft, it falls to the second floor. On this floor it is moved by the same means, but by reversing the conductors it is moved to the outer edge, which is open, and dropped to the floor below, where it is taken to the centre again, and so on to the bottom of the tower, from whence it is taken by elevators to conductors leading to any part of the mill.

While the grain is thus being moved along and turned over, it is subjected to direct heat from hard coal supplied through registers set against each chamber to control the degree of heat required for the process, and directly opposite the hot air registers are other registers or dampers opening into the exhaust flue, through which a cold current of air is forced by the blower, which drives off from each chamber all vapor or dampness arising from the grain in the process of drying. Thus, when the grain has reached the bottom it is perfectly clean, dry, and free from any foreign smell whatsoever. By cone pullies, which are furnished with the machine, and by means of the registers referred to, the velocity, degree of heat and draft required, can all be regulated in exact proportion to the degree of humidity present in the grain, thus placing the whole process under the direct control of the miller, and by their simplicity requiring only occasional attention when once set in motion and regulated as required.

In submitting the whole question to the attention of the public, we most respectfully refer our readers to a transcript of our advertisements now appearing in the *Globe*.

THE ONTARIO
GRAIN DRYING MACHINE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The shareholders of this company having complied with the requirements of the several Acts of the Provincial Legislature to incorporate Joint Stock Companies with Limited Liability, have appointed the following gentlemen officers of the company for the current year, to wit:

TRUSTEES:

THOS. CLARKSON, Esq., President.

JAMES BROWN, Jr., Esq., Secretary and Treasurer and Managing Trustee.

R. T. SUTTON, Esq., Engineer.

SOLICITOR:

ADAM CROOKS, Esq., Q. C.

JAMES BROWN, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer, &c.

THE ONTARIO
GRAIN DRYING MACHINE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(Under R. T. Sutton's Patent.)

This Company is now prepared to erect

SUTTON'S PATENT MACHINES

In any part of the Province of Ontario, either in connexion with flour, oat, corn, rye or buckwheat mills, or in connexion with warehouses or elevators.

For particulars apply to Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Company, or to the undersigned.

JAMES BROWN, Jr.,
Managing Trustee.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS.

The Souring and Depreciation in the Condition of

CANADA FLOUR

When Shipped Abroad for Sale

Having become a matter of national importance in view of our opening trade with the Maritime Provinces, and its prospective extension to the

WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA,

The attention of our Millers is hereby directed to the necessity of preparing their flour

By the Patent Process Recently Introduced into Canada,

To insure its condition during the summer months, or while in course of transit for sale in those markets where exposure or high temperature must inevitably destroy it.

The subscribers, after the most careful examination of various machines invented for the purpose of drying grain, now in use in the United States, and which have proved more or less deficient, have no hesitation in recommending to

MILLERS AND GRAIN DEALERS

THE ADOPTION OF

SUTTON'S PATENT GRAIN DRYER

Which they find to be the most effectual and least expensive method of preparing grain prior to manufacture, by a process as near akin to sun-drying in its effects as practicable by artificial means, by which the manufactured article, either flour or meal, or the raw cereal, may be preserved perfectly sweet and in sound condition in any climate, and at all seasons.

Evidence of the efficiency of the Sutton Machine may be obtained on reference to Messrs. Barker, Townsend & Co., Millers, Syracuse; Mr. W. K. Muir, Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., Detroit: Mr. J. D. Hayes, Superintendent of the Blue Line, Detroit; and to Messrs. E. Peplow & Son, Port Hope; at which places these machines have been for some time in operation with most satisfactory results.

For further particulars please apply to

THOMAS CLARKSON & CO., FRONT STREET; or
JAMES BROWN, JR., CLOVER HILL, TORONTO.